

CORRESPONDENCE.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the statements made, or opinions expressed by our correspondents.

MR. EDITOR:—In your issue of the 16th inst. "Observer" writes as follows:

"S. B. Dole, W. E. Rowell and D. H. Hitchcock were elected partly by the Labor and Supply Company, and partly by the assistance of Government officials. The sheriff of Hilo, sheriff of Lihoe, and Deputy sheriff of Kona, all three made themselves conspicuous in assisting the candidates of the Planters' Labor and Supply Company."

Now what I have to say is this: That Observer states what is absolutely and unqualifiedly false as far as I am concerned. A few words with any member of the P. L. & S. Co. at Honolulu would have sufficed to let him know the facts.

Now I never was the "candidate" of the company. Nor did the said company ever spend one cent or more on my election. As to the sheriff of Hilo's "conspicuous" activity on the election day or at any other time, in assisting my election, it is news to all here. On election day the sheriff and whole police force were "conspicuous" for in no way interfering with the election. And before the election I have yet to learn that the sheriff did anything towards the election one way or another. So Mr. Observer tell the truth and no lies. They will always "come home to roost."

D. H. HITCHCOCK.

Hilo, February 21, 1884.

THE POLITICS OF THE WORLD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: Casting an eye over the races of Europe, it is easy to observe in the German and in the Russian a conspicuous tendency to concentrate more or less latent.

It would be affirmed that peoples, homogeneous and kindred, of those two races are unconsciously attracted toward the two grand centres, Berlin and St. Petersburg.

From Berlin are ramified the lines of a policy which at one time comes forward uncovered and affirms herself on the battlefield, another time machinates in the mystery equally audacious, the conspiracies of the intrigue.

The advanced civility of Latin races ought to be considered in peril if an eye is casted over that vast barrack which extends herself from the river Niemen to the river Rhine, where with diligent care the powders are kept dry, while from the Castle of Frederichsruhe the eyes are casted to the east, south, and west, courting the pangermanism preponderating over Europe.

They are Germans, the officers who, under the patronage of the Radzivil Mission, are training in the art of war the Turkish soldiers, precious future Allies of Germany, while to the dynastic German League will be compelled to bow the deceived peoples or not mature for liberty, and Germany greedily aims to the fat inheritance of the East Indian colonies of the Dutch Crown. The Hollanders will be heard in the large German family soon after the Zollverein would have pushed his frontier beyond the Zuyderzee.

Around St. Petersburg, under the banner of holy Russia, are grouping together the young Slavonian populations that have visible tendency toward her, or tremblingly they bow, while at St. Petersburg and at Moscow, are plotting for the conquest of Stamboul (Constantinople), dreaming in the future a Russian hegemony of all eastern Europe, from the river Volga to the Adriatic Sea, from the white Sea, to the Hellespont, and they are persisting in the struggle of the Russian phalanx against the Tartar populations of Central Asia casting their eyes beyond Marx and Peking to the luxurious delta from the river Indus to the river Ganges, where from centuries under the tropical sun, is fattening herself the Anglo-Saxon race, or to the shores of the Persian Gulf, where sleeps in latent the despotism of the Shah.

But while Russia will not accomplish in Europe nothing else, than the assimilation of the grand Slavonian family, would be at the same time, by manifest destiny pushed to find out a 5-11 for the activity and support of her eighty millions of subjects even beyond the mountains of Ural and to the south of her vast Asiatic possessions indicating to expand by the way of Iran in the East Indies, the possession of which has been the dream of all the Czars, from Alexander I. to the present Alexander III., and the consequence will be England driven out from her East Indies dominions, and with all probability the proclamation of the United States of Australia, which is to say an immediate blow to her colonial potency.

In this politico-territorial transformation the chivalrous King Kalakaua will quietly, *probono publico*, annex all the Polynesian Islands to his god-awful kingdom, which will remain like a sand-

wich between two great republics, the United States of America and the United States of Australia.

In this whole affair, and in the expectation of a formidable shock between the German and Slavonian elements, fatal shock, and to which has a propensity the military party of both races, who in the cruel warlike glory always found the source of his parasitical existence, and which is the pivot that upon turn the two monarchies, German and Russian—in this whole affair, which is the political condition which is the future (*avenir*) of the great and glorious Latin family?

In the midst of this spree of violence and of arms, it becomes the noble duty of the three grand peoples who compose the Latin family—Italians, French, Spanish-Portuguese—to keep high and safe the banner of progress and to form a Latin league with the objective to regenerate the other peoples.

It is in the Latin part of the Continent of Europe where the sun warms up and matures the germs of progress and civilization, it is to-day like in the antiquity from the classic Latin countries that ought to disgorge the torrent which will upset in the northern part of the European continent the military and political despotism, obstacle to the brotherhood and to the peace of the great human family.

CESAR MORENO.

Rome, January 5

MR. ASHFORD'S IDEA OF A "HORSEWHIPPING."

As stated in the columns of this paper on the 20th instant, Mr. Ashford threatened Mr. Webb (the responsible editor of the ADVERTISER), that if certain matter from the daily paper were re-printed in the weekly issue he would horsewhip him.

Such a threat could have but one effect, so far as the question of republication was concerned. Mr. Webb's engagements imperatively prevented him from being present at the ADVERTISER Office, or in the business part of the town, after an early hour of the day, and he did not desire that Mr. Ashford, or anyone else, should accuse him of having sneaked out of the way. He therefore, at some inconvenience, waited until the first copy of the weekly ADVERTISER was off the press, and took it to Mr. Ashford (who, he was informed, had already been at this office to inquire for it), prepared to give as good as he got, if the threatened horsewhipping were attempted, and equally prepared for a peaceful solution of a foolish quarrel if the way were opened for it. To his surprise, Mr. Webb was asked by Mr. Ashford to take a seat, which he did. Mr. Ashford then rose, as if to close the door between his office and that of Mr. Kinney, to do which he had to move a chair. Instead of this, he suddenly swung the chair over his head and, with both hands, brought it down upon Mr. Webb's head. The latter had barely time to rise and partially ward off the blow. He closed with the infuriated man, who then tried to strangle him. Somewhat dazed by the violent blow from the chair, and fearing further maniac tricks, Mr. Webb called out for some one to take his assailant off him. Mr. Dole ran in and prevented further violence. After explaining what had occurred, to Mr. Dole, Mr. Webb left Mr. Ashford to enjoy what he calls his "satisfaction." Criticism on his conduct would be lost on a man who, after challenging another to a personal encounter entraps him into a position of disadvantage and then seeks to take him unawares with a murderous blow.

POLICE COURT.

RECORDED BY J. H. KENTON.

Two cases of drunkenness were on the charge sheet. In each case bail of \$6 was forfeited.

Lee Heen charged with burglary on the premises of Ahlo, was remanded.

Saturday, February 23, 1884.

One case of drunkenness only. Bail forfeited as usual.

Lee Heen, charged with burglary on the previous day, was nolle pros.

Tom Malloney was charged with larceny of a watch, the property of Neil Boyd, valued at \$30. Remanded until Tuesday the 26th instant.

Monday, February 25th, 1884.

The sum of \$42 was collected for drunkenness.

H. Eng forfeited \$25 on a charge of drunkenness and disorderly conduct.

Nika entered a plea of not guilty to a charge of deserting his wife. On expressing

his willingness to support his wife he was released on payment of \$3 costs.

Louis Kaumana was charged with larceny of \$70 and remanded until 27th instant.

Maria H. Hagaman charged with deserting her husband was remanded until 27th.

Luahini entered a plea of guilty to a similar charge and was ordered by the Court to return and fulfil her conjugal duties. Costs \$3.

Tuesday, February 26, 1884.

One case of drunkenness. Minimum fine of \$5.

A charge of disturbing the quiet of night in Pauoa valley on Saturday last was made against four natives. They all pleaded not guilty. The first witness was a policeman, No. 75, who, by the subsequent evidence was shown to have been drunk on the night in question and the chief cause of the row. After hearing the testimony of numerous witnesses, His Honor found the accused not guilty and discharged them.

A charge of disturbing the quiet of night and of adultery by same persons was defended by Mr. John Russell. Police officer Fehlber was the prosecuting witness. There were also three other policemen for the Crown. The defendants made their statements and were again remanded until 27th instant.

Malaiki (K) and Kaunahi were charged with having opium in possession. Remanded.

Jos. Maltoon was charged with assault and battery on Pack Shoo. Found guilty and fined \$5.

Thos. Malloney charged with larceny of a watch was remanded to 28th instant.

Wednesday, February 27, 1884.

Two foreigners and one native contributed \$6 each to the fines and penalty fund for drunkenness.

Ah Chew and Ah Wai were charged with assault and battery. Mr. Russell appeared for the defence, and at his request the defendants were remanded until the 5th proximo.

Jas. Ford forfeited \$10 bail for an assault and battery on Chu Chick.

Jas. McLean charged with assault and battery on H. Eng on the 23d instant, was remanded until the 29th instant. Mr. Russell appears for the defence.

Another charge of adultery was brought before the Court and remanded until the 28th instant.

A nolle pros. was entered in the case of Louis Kamaana charged with larceny of \$70.

Mrs. Hagerman was again brought up and again remanded.

Capt. Malibi entered a plea of guilty to having opium in possession. Fined \$50 and sentenced to 15 days imprisonment at hard labor. A nolle pros. was entered against Kaunahi, his wife.

Molteno and Malika, after argument of counsel were found not guilty and discharged.

Thursday, February 22, 1884.

Two cases of drunkenness, in each of which bail of \$6 was forfeited.

Wm. Malinda and Lepeka, (w) entered a plea of guilty to a charge of adultery and were fined \$30 and \$15 respectively.

Jas. Williams was charged with assault and battery on E. Fitzgerald. Plea not guilty. Found guilty and fined \$4 and costs.

A nolle prosequi was entered by the prosecution in the case of Thos. Malloney, charged with larceny of a watch.

CIVIL CASES.

E. Lycan et al., vs. John Cook. Action to recover a sewing machine or \$65. Mr. Ashford for plaintiff. Mr. W. R. Castle for the defendant. After the testimony of Mr. Lycan, there was no defence offered. Judgment was rendered for plaintiff for possession of machine and \$15 for rent, or \$50 and interest \$1 50 in all \$51 50. Costs \$2 10. Appeal noted.

Manaki vs. Geo. Sherman. Assumpsit for \$15. Mr. Kaulukou for plaintiff. Mr. Ward for defendant. The amount claimed was for balance due on a bedstead sold by plaintiff to defendant in March, 1882, for \$25, on which \$10 had been paid. By the evidence it appeared that the bedstead was not worth the amount claimed. Judgment for the defendant. Costs \$4. Appeal noted.

Houla vs. Poolahi and Alapai. Action for balance due on Promissory note for \$100. Judgment for plaintiff amounting in all to \$124 25.

Three cases continued and two settled out of Court.

Friday, February 29, 1884.

One case of drunkenness, for which the sum of \$5 was deposited and forfeited.

Akina, for deserting his wife and failing to support her, and being recorded as an "old offender," was sentenced to 7 days' imprisonment at hard labor. Costs \$8.

Hugh Morgan pleaded guilty to drunkenness and was fined \$5 and \$1 costs.

Geo. Patterson was fined \$7 for driving an express without lights.

Maria Hagerman was ordered to return to her husband.

Hermann Eng was brought up on remand charged with disorderly conduct. Plea not guilty. From the testimony it appeared that defendant created a disturbance at the Anchor saloon on Saturday night last. His Honor remanded the defendant for his conduct and discharged him.

A nolle prosequi, entered by the prosecution in the case of J. McLean.

CIVIL CASES.

Ah Quong vs. W. F. Allen, Collector-General of Customs. Action of Replevin of \$49. Mr. J. M. Davidson for Plaintiff; Mr. W. Austin Whiting for Defendant.

Ah Quong stated: I am employed on the S. S. Alameda. This is my first trip. I had some money on board. It was Panama dollars. I got the money from brother at Panama. I left Panama with \$150. I spent some of it in California and this was the balance, \$49. I am going back to California in the Alameda. I intended to take this money back to California and send it to China. A customs' officer took the money from me. I put it in my pockets and the officer took it the day the officers were searching the ship, so I took it out of my trunk and put it in my pocket. This money looks like the same money, only it is wrapped in another paper. (Defendant admits demand and refusal). It was taken away from me last Friday.

In cross-examination this witness stated: I kept this money since last May, the same coin I got at Panama. I have sent \$20 home and kept some in case I was sick or out of work. I took the money out of my trunk while the search was going on. I was afraid I would lose my money. When I arrived here I was told that that kind of money could not be used in this place. Plaintiff rests.

The proclamation of law of 1876, published in the *Honolulu Gazette*, June 2nd, 1880, offered in evidence.

J. R. Morrill stated: Last Friday I went on board the S. S. Alameda to search the vessel. I went into the Chinese quarters and searched the baggage. While I was searching the plaintiff's trunk I saw him take two rolls of money out of the trunk and put them into his coat pocket. After I got through searching the trunk I took the money from him. This is the money. I handed to Col. Allen. It was wrapped up in newspaper. Previous to searching the vessel one of my officers took \$11 from another Chinaman. I did not mix this money with any other coin. I handed them to Col. Allen just as I found them.

Col. Allen stated: I recognize these rolls of money. The Port Surveyor bought them to me and stated that he had seized them on board the S. S. Alameda from a Chinaman. They were in two parcels wrapped in newspaper. I counted them and put them in the safe, and from there brought them here. This is the same money I got from the Port Surveyor. The coin is dated 1883 and a number 1884, a few dated 1882, one dated 1881.

After a brief address by Counsel, His Honor delivered judgment for defendant. Costs \$2 55. Appeal noted to Supreme Court, April Term.

EX-WHARFINGER QUIRK.

Thomas F. Quirk, ex-wharfinger, who sailed for Honolulu shortly before ex-Secretary Gray went to Mexico, returned to San Francisco on the 13th February on the steamer State of California from Astoria by way of Portland. He was in charge of officer Peckinpah, who held him by virtue of papers issued upon the finding by the Grand Jury of seven indictments charging him with the embezzlement of public money. The indictments charge the embezzlement of the following sums: September 21, 1882, \$551; December 15, 1881, \$253; April 27, 1882, \$93 75; October 15, 1882, \$141; September 27, 1882, \$108; January 27, \$216; and April 27, 1882, \$261.

Quirk, after reaching port, was taken to the Central Police Station, where he was assigned temporary quarters in the new portion of the prison. In the afternoon the prisoner was transferred to the County Jail, where he was locked up in default of bail in the sum of \$14,000. Quirk was a wharfinger at Pacific-street wharf under the administration that preceded the present Board of Harbor Commissioners, and in December, 1882, he retired from that position. About the time that the affairs of the Board were under investigation, Quirk disappeared, and various were the reasons given for his sudden departure. He was next heard of at Honolulu, and recently it came to the knowledge of the authorities in S. F. that he had sailed from that place on the British bark Henry James, bound for Astoria, Oregon. Upon this information being received, District Attorney Sullivan brought witnesses before the Grand Jury, and the result was the finding of the seven indictments already alluded to. The authorities then made the necessary arrangements to take Quirk in custody upon his arrival in Astoria.

Officer Peckinpah, who returned with the prisoner, stated that Quirk did not throw any obstructions, legal or otherwise, in the way of being brought back here. "On the contrary," said the officer, "he appeared anxious to return and stand trial. On the voyage down he was exceedingly well-behaved; he was free with all the officers of the vessel being acquainted with them, and he never gave me one moment's uneasiness. He conversed freely on all subjects except that of the indictments. When this subject was broached all he would say was that the charges are not true. When the steamer came in sight of the wharf, and he saw the wharfinger's office, on Pacific street wharf, he remarked, 'That's the place that got me into all this trouble.'"

To a reporter for the *Call*, who visited him in the Police Station, Quirk said, when spoken to about the indictments: "I have nothing

to say on that subject, and do not know anything in regard to these charges."

In the course of conversation Quirk said that he resigned his position on the wharf in December, 1882, at the suggestion of Gray, who told him that the Commissioners wanted his resignation, and he then left for Honolulu before there was any trouble about Gray or the funds. So far as he was concerned he had receipts to show for every dollar he paid to the Commissioners. At Honolulu he worked at his trade, ship-caulking, and remained there until December, when business being dull he made up his mind to go to the Sound, where he understood business was brisk. He said that he did not anticipate being arrested on his return, but as he had nothing to fear, did not interpose the slightest objection to the proceedings taken. He complained of the treatment he had received at Astoria, saying that the accommodations there are most wretched.

"Gray, it is said, stated the reporter, 'tried to throw some of the blame on you.'"

"How so?" asked Quirk.

"It has been stated that Gray once said 'Quirk used to come into the office and say 'John, I want a hundred,' to which I would reply 'Tom I haven't got it,' and he would then emphatically say 'John, I want a hundred dollars,' and I would have to go to the safe and give it to me.'"

Quirk colored when he heard this, and in a bitter tone said "If John S. Gray ever said that he told a most infamous falsehood."

CHANGES IN A NEWSPAPER.

(S. F. Chronicle.)

The Death of Dr. Chenery, the editor of the *London Times*, cannot be regarded as a loss to the great English journal. Chenery was always an authority as an Orientalist; of his scholarship there was never any question, but the very fact that he excelled in recondit learning unfitted him for the management of a newspaper. Under Delane the *Times* achieved extraordinary influences and its word was held as law among a large class of readers in Great Britain. The editor was a shrewd judge of men and of the drift of popular opinion; he made no claim to the position of a reformer or a leader of opinion; he was content to voice the ruling feelings of the day, but in doing so, with the prestige he had gained, he naturally crystallized public opinion and came to be regarded on the continent as a great power, second only to the Ministry and Parliament. In fact it is on record that Ministers from foreign Powers were instructed to cultivate his acquaintance in the hope of gaining an idea of the plans of the Government. He never allowed himself to be elected a member of any club, never accepted any honors. Thus he was perfectly free from all entanglements and was in a position to look on all sides of any question and to receive intelligence from all parties. The Government found it to its interests to give him the earliest information of its purposes. Hence, he occupied the ideal position of the editor, with all sources of news open to him and untrammelled in his discussion of all events, men and measures. During his lifetime he also shaped the policy of the paper without check from any one, but with his death a change resulted. The editor who was taken from the learned seclusion of Cambridge proved to be more pliable material. He was controlled in his policy, which seemed to have no definite purpose. The paper not only drifted with the tide of popular prejudice, but it was given to sudden changes of opinion, as rapid as they were inexplicable. Its rivals profited by these lapses from consistency and now it may be stated that both the *Standard* and the *Telegraph* are its equals in power and influence, while either of them surpasses it in interest and readability. It is not announced who is to be the successor of Mr. Chenery, but no man, be he never so brilliant a journalist, will be able to raise the *Times* to the position which it once held. The day has gone by for the concentration of power or prestige in one man or in one journal.

A celebrated breeder of fowls in the United States gives a detailed description in the *Philadelphia Call* of his famous breeds. In describing the variety of which he possessed the greatest number, he says "they were by far the most beautiful fowls he ever saw. They were thoroughbred to the back bone, took prizes wherever exhibited and by their sinuous grace gave an air of elegance and refinement to the whole place, but when finally they were cooked and served up for dinner, he discovered that the elegant elasticity of their movement had been due to the fact that all their muscles were made of india-rubber." It is no doubt some of this special breed that has been imported into Honolulu. They can be found at any of the restaurants in this city, more especially on Sundays, cooked in various styles, and for which luxury the modest proprietor only charges a quarter extra.